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BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Cymbeline."

DAL'S THEATRE—"The Brook."

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FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Parliament met yesterday, and the Onean's Speech was read to the two houses ; some debate took place. === Heavy rains prevail in Cuba. = It is thought Lemoinne may go to London in place of Léon Say. === The Marquis of Lorne has left Ottawa for a visit to Quebec. == The port of Montreal is crowded with shipping.

DOMESTIC .- The Illinois Republicans vesterday admitted a compromise delegation from Cook County, and passed a resolution declaring that Grant is its choice for President by a vote of 386 to 307. == The Nebraska Republicans elected Blaine delegation of six members, The Dakota Republicans chose two delegations who are for Windom, if he has any chance; if not for Blaine. == In the State Legislature Hepburn's Railway Freight Discrimination bill was passed in the Senate; Charles J. Folger was confirmed Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and Francis M. Finch Associate Judge. === The Democratic delegations from New-Jersey and Virginia were chosen vesterday and were not instructed. Greenback Conventions were held in Iowa, Maine and Mississippi yesterday. ==== Hanlan has received the \$6,000 won from Courtney, and has contracted to row with Riley for a prize of \$2,000. == The Alabama Republican Convention elected

CONGRESS .- In the Senate Mr. Morgan reported his bill in regard to counting the electoral vote. === The bill to establish a retired list for noncommissioned officers was passed, the amendments in regard to colored cadets being rejected; Mr. Garland and Mr. Keilogg spoke on the resolutions to seat Mr. Spofford. —— In the House the bill in regard to timber depredations was passed; also the District of Columbia Code bill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Secretary Ramsey and General Sherman inspected the Sound defences vesterday. = A reunion dinner of the veteran members of the Union League Club was held. George William Curtis addressed the Independent Republicans on machine politics. === The competition at Creedmoor for places on the international team was continued. = Further testimony was taken in the suit of Major Harrold against the elevated railroad company. ==== Miss Catherine L. Wolfe's home for newsboys was opened. — Gold value of legal-tender silver dol-lar (41212 grains), 88.07 cents. — Stocks opened strong and higher, but later declined and closed

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by increasing cloudiness and ocoal showers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 78°: lowest, 52°: average, 654°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Alabama appears to have sent a solid Grant delegation to Chicago. A short time ago the friends of both Blaine and Sherman expected to secure a portion of the delegation, but the strenuous efforts of the third-term managers in Washington have brought about a different result. It would not be surprising if Louisiana should be solidified by the same influ-

Yesterday the State Senate passed the Hepburn bill forbidding discrimination in railway rates, with the clause exempting through freights stricken out. At the same time it refused to substitute the Assembly bill for its own. The Senate bill, which is much the more moderate measure of the two, has now a fair chance to get through the Assembly and go to the Governor.

The Blaine ball is still rolling on over the plains of the Far West. In the Nebraska Convention, delegates favorable to his nomination were chosen yesterday morning, after an allnight's session, by a vote of 245 to 121, the latter figure representing the strength of the third termers. The two Dakota delegates are said by one dispatch to be Biaine men, and by another to be for Windom if he has any chance, and if not, then for Blaine.

General Gordon's resignation is an occurrence that has few parallels in the history of the Senate. He has had a successful career in politics and possesses the confidence of his State to such an extent that he might have looked forward to a continuance in office for an indefinite period. Yet he resigns of a technicality shielded the Committee, and talk, as Mr. John Goode and on Wednesday,

in the midst of his second term, and voluntarily retires to private life. General Gordon has many warm admirers in his own party, and his political opponents regard him as a fair, courageous, consistent antagonist, who has conscientiously represented the views of the Georgia Democracy; and they esteem him personally for many excellent qualities of head and heart. His resignation will be generally regretted on both sides of the Senate Chamber.

Virginia gives no encouragement to Mr. Tilden's candidacy. The result of the Convention in that State, representing the party which absurdly calls itself Conservative and is in fact intolerantly Democratic, is a gentle lift to the Field movement. The delegation to Cincinnati is said to be divided as to its first choice between Seymour, Field, Bayard, and Thurman; but Judge Field got the benefit of most of the applause, and the drift of sentiment appeared to run in his direction. His candidacy is now fairly set in motion, and his friends will soon have to face the question of whether they mean to antagonize him to Tilden, or are only placing him in a good position to have the political mantle of that distinguished reformer fall upon his shoulders in case the owner should let it

Mr. Hassard's reports of the Cincinnati Musical Festival show that Theodore Thomas has won a fresh triumph of which he may well feel proud. Not only is the orchestral work excellent-thus much the public expected, and had a right to expect-but the chorus is surprisingly good, producing effects rarely heard from a large body of singers. Indeed, it seems as capable of rendering finely modulated passages demanding delicacy and feeling, as if it were a single instrument in the hands of the master musician. Such choral singing was never heard in this country before, and to have developed it is a new laurel for Mr. Thomas. The honor is mainly his, for without the most skilful and patient training nothing could have been made out of such a great army of amateurs; but Cincinnati comes in for a share, because the fact that so much good material was available for the directors' art argues a high degree of musical culture and enthusiasm in the Queen City of the West.

The New-Jersey Democratic platform begins with a large dish of political platitudes, rather highly seasoned with old State Rights beresies, and ends with a mess of fraud twaddle. In the middle is a resolution that is funny enough to make a horse laugh. It upbraids the Republican party for its temporizing financial policy and boasts of the "Democratic doctrine that a sound currency with a specie basis is the best way of secur-"ing business stability." Now this from a party that ran Thomas Ewing in Ohio only last Fall on a soft-money platform; a party that produced the Ohio idea, and has filled the land for the past ten years with dishonest and pestiferous notions about the currency; a party that has crowded the calendars of Congress with bills for repealing the Resumption act and for printing irredeemable greenbacks by the ton;-this, we say, coming from such a party, is delicious. The cheek of these Jersey Democrats is colossal. Their lies, like Falstaff's, are "gross as a mountain, open, An uninstructed delegation to " palpable." Cincinnati, with a variety of first choice preferences, but evidently open to the blandishments of Mr. Tilden, was the tangible result of the Convention.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

General Grant has won a victory in Illinois; thus much must be conceded. Still it is not a victory of a character greatly to encourage the advocates of his nomination, or to discourage in the least the opponents of the thirdterm scheme. He has gained what was conceded to him from the start-what, in fact, it was absolutely necessary that he should has, in short, carried his State, as Blaine, carried theirs. A candidate who cannot secure his own State is summarily dropped from the list, in obedience to a custom as old as Presidential elections. His success however, is of such a character, and was won by such strenuous efforts from the jaws of defeat. that it shows his weakness rather than his strength. It conspicuously exhibits the rapid degeneracy of his candidacy, which began with boastful confidence of sweeping the country by a spontaneous outburst of popular feeling, and has now got to such a pass that his supporters find cause for rejoicing in the fact that he has barely escaped rejection in his own State.

The result at Springfield will provoke comparisons far from agreeable to General Grant's adherents. People will remember how Maine indersed Blaine, and will ask what sort of a victory it would have been for him if in a Convention of nearly seven hundred delegates he had come off with only a pitiful majority of 79. They will ask, too, where Sherman would now be as a candidate if his triumph in the Ohio Convention had been of the proportions of that of Grant at Springfield, They will remember, also, the cordial and unanimous support given to Edmunds by Vermont and to Windom by Minnesota. From these comparisons they will be forced to the conclusion that a candidate who cannot harmonize his party in his own State cannot get the harmonious support of the party in the Nation, and is therefore not available for nomination at Chicago. There is no answer to this conclusion. The logic of the Springfield figures is irresistible. Glancing now at the doings of the Convention

at Springfield we find that the Committee on Credentials made exactly the report expected from it, favoring the seating of a mixed delegation from Cook County, but found an unexpected argument to justify this action. It claimed that under the call of the State Committee both the County Conventions were wholly irregular : that the Republicans of Cook County were not invited to send representatives to the State Convention, but the Republicans of the seven Senatorial Districts comprised in that county. Opinions will differ as to whether this is a strained construction of the call. If tion, or insurrection? We know of but one not, it is certainly strange that the two factions in Cook County should have sunposed they had a right to hold a County Convention, and should have struggled with cach other at the primaries for the control of that Convention, when in fact they had no such | together of fact and fancy in the utterances of a right. No claim was set up by the beaten faction that the Convention was irregular, and of mankind, and the undisputed judgment of the Springfield Committee on Credentials was able to bring out the fact, if fact it be, with treason, sedition and insurrection-all three. the force of a new discovery, and to use it to deprive the anti-Grant men of nearly half held its Convention on Wednesday, was in it the fruits of their victory in Chicago. The Committee fell back on the records of the first whisperings in disappointed ambition, primaries and made up a list of delegates from the several Senatorial Districts in ac- it wrought, to its final extinction. These are cordance with the sentiment of the districts as | the men who call a peaceful election in which

which was controlled by the Grant element, from the charge of partisan injustice.

The anti-Grant men accepted the seats accorded them by the report, and thus obtained four-sevenths of the strength from Cook County to which they believed themselves entitled. Thus constituted, the Convention proceeded to vote on a resolution declaring General Grant the choice of the State for President, and it was carried by Yeas, 386, Nays, 307. By forcing this vote, the Grant managers made the small proportions of their victory apparent. Had the full anti-Grant delegation from Cook County been admitted, the majority for the resolution would have been only seven. As it was, it amounted to 79 in a total

vote of 693. It seems probable from the latest proceedings telegraphed up to 2 a. m., that the Convention will pay no attention to the right of the districts to name their own delegates to Chicago, but will make up a solid Grant delegation. This course was demanded by General Logan, who appeared as the spokesman of the Grant movement. The only remaining question seems to be whether the Blaine and Washburne districts will submit to be ground out as grist for the third-term machine, or will choose delegates to contest the seats of those commissioned by the Convention to misrepresent them.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. The Queen's speech brings before Parliament. the serious work of a short session. The Liberals have been irritated rather than weakened by three unexpected defeats sustained in the reelections of Ministers. Their embarrassment will be increased if the Home Secretary loses the seat which Mr. Plimsoll has generously placed at his disposal. But there are at present no signs of a reaction in public feeling against the new Government. The appointment of Roman Catholic peers as Viceroy of India and Lord Chamberlain has displeased the British Reformation Society, and undoubtedly there are Nonconformists in England and Presbyterians in Scotland who are equally sensitive. The Premier's letter to the Austrian Court may also have made a bad impression, and the Postmaster-General's zeal in assuming that the Beaconsfield Administration had wilfully deceived the country overleaped itself. As an offset to this, and to the criticisms which these Ministerial apologies have provoked, the deficit in the Indian budget has confirmed the popular prejudice against the recent Government. There is no reason to suppose that the new Ministry is weaker to-day than it was a fortnight ago, before the deficit of \$20,000,000 was discovered. The defeat of the Liberals at Oxford, Sandwich, and Wigtown was due

unquestionably to local causes. The measures proposed in the Queen's speech are few in number. The session opens so late that there will not be time for much new legislation. A Burials bill is promised as a matter of course, for the Nonconformists are fairly entitled to a measure of this kind in return for their political support. The Ballot Act, which will expire next December, will be continued, probably without change. The essential priniple of this bill, secret voting, was borrowed from the United States, but it has been found to work quite as well as Mr. Grote anticipated. The extension of the borough franchise to Ireland is coupled with a failure to renew the Peace Preservation Act. These are tokens of an enlightened policy which cannot fail to be received with favor in that quarter of the United Kingdom. Foreign affairs are kept in the background, and domestic legislation is more distinctly outlined than it has been in recent speeches from the throne. This is the natural tendency of a Liberal administration.

" GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY."

The Virginia Democratic Convention, held at Richmond on Wednesday, enjoyed in one of its intervals the felicity of listening to the chaste oratory of the Hon. John Goode, jr., Represenget in order to enter the race at Chicago. He tative in Congress from the IId District of that state. That eminent patriot is reported to a Grant delegate chairman, and was in session at a Sherman, Edmunds and Windom have have declared that "there had been a gigantic consuracy in 1876, which stifled the voice of the American people uttered at the polls," and to have delivered himself of much indignation thereat, coupled with the announcement that the American people to-day are resolved not only to elect the candidates who will be nominated at Cincinnati, but to inaugurate them in spite of Republican leaders." The Convention, without recalling the record of Mr. John Goode, echoed his indignation at the conspiracy, and without inquiring by what authority he spoke for "the American people," vociferously applauded his proclamation concerning their deliberate purpose.

Well, what is a conspiracy-gigantic or otherwise? Its first definition by Webster is "a "combination of men for an evil purpose." In this sense, from the point of view of Mr. John Goode and the Virginia Democracy, he may not be entirely wrong in defining the opposition to his party as a "gigantic conspiracy," since in their view any "combination of men" against them is "for an evil purpose," and this combination is, and has been ever since 1856, what might be called, without exaggeration, "gigan-"tic." When he says this conspiracy was to stifle the voice of the American people at the polls, he falls into the error, common to that class of statesmen-and which he makes still more manifest later when he says "the Ameri-"can people" propose to elect and inaugurate the Cincinnati nominee-of calling the Democratic party "the American people." Under our form of Government majorities are apt to stiffe the voice of minorities, and minorities honestly believing themselves in the right are apt to look upon a combination against them as a conspiracy for an evil purpose; the purpose of the minority being good, the purpose to put thenedown must necessarily be evil.

There is, however, another defluition of "con spiracy," which reads thus: "An agreement erime in concert, as treason, sedition, or inanrrection." This is the ordinary acceptation of the term. Is this what Mr. Goode means? To what does be refer when he talks about a gigantic conspiracy"? Has there been more than one within his memory ?- more than one gigantic combination to commit treason, sedithat merits the expletive "gigantic." That one Mr. Goode must certainly remember. The Democratic party of Virginia cannot have forgotten it. That was, not merely in the loose jargon of a stump speech, or the wild tumbling raging partisan, but in the deliberate opinion history, a gigantic combination to commit And the Democratic party of Virginia, which and of it, and a very large part of it, from its through all the blood it spilled and the disaster shown by those records. This skilful use they were defeated a "gigantic conspiracy,"

about their great forbearance in submitting to it "to avert civil war."

And Mr. John Goode-who is he, that he talks so glibly about conspiracies, and trumpets, as one inspired, the purpose of his party to inaugurate the Cincinnati nomince, and not "show forbearance" again, even "to avert civil war"? Are gigantic conspiracies so hateful to him? His relation to the last one you may read in a single clause of the biographical sketch contributed by himself to the Congressional Directory. It is brief, but it bristles with comments that go without saying, and this is how it reads: "Was elected in 1860 a member of the State Convention of Virginia which passed the ordinance of secession; was twice elected a member of the Confederate Congress, and served in that capacity from February 22, 1862, until the close of the war." This is the man-conspiring against his Government in 1860 because his party had been defeated, committing treason and participating in rebellion, a leader in the movement from its inception to its close-who, after having been permitted to return to the councils of the Government he sought to destroy, mounts his high orse and denounces as a "gigantic conspiracy" the combination of men who, by peaceful and legal methods, indicate their unwillingness to intrust the Government of the Nation to those who so lately were in arms against it. And he says his party showed great forbearance in submitting to the result in 1876, to avert civil war." Is there to be no end of this? Are these men going on forever, either rising in rebellion when they are defeated, or pluming themselves on their forbearance for refraining from plunging the country into civil

war? It grows tiresome. There are conspiracies, to be sure, great and There are conspiracies, to be sure, great and small. In these twenty-five years there have the small are three which are protty certain to take a of this or any other epoch. been three which are pretty certain to take a place in history. One was the conspiracy to force slavery into free territory; another was the gigantic conspiracy to destroy the Government; and the third was the Cipher Conspiracy of 1876. We commend the study of these events to all Democratic orators who may be led in the flux of their bountiful discourse to indulge in denunciation of conspiracies of any sort, gigantic or otherwise.

A public meeting in the interest of Sabbath obervance was held in Washington last Sunday even ing. It is worth special mention that it was presided over by Justice Strong of the Supreme Court and that the President of the United States, with many Senators and Representatives, was present. There is nothing, perhaps, in the whole history of days and seasons, more remarkable than the fixedness with which the Sabbath maintains itself. It lives by its own necessity. Mankind hears a hundred arguments against its religious observance with absolute indifference. Acute disquisition against its divine origin are held to be hardly worth refuting. This man proves, or thinks he does, that there is no logical connection between the Hebrew Sabbath and the Christian Sunday. Another de nonstrates, or thinks he does, that laws enforcing Sunday observance are tyrannical or bigoted. Yet there is no change. The laws remain upon the tatute book. The day is still reverenced and regarded. The reason of this, apart from religious onsiderations, is that we are really attached to it that we love its associations; that we place great alue upon the hours of rest which it secures. The law which recognizes the right of those who desire to enjoy the Sabbath without annoyance or inter raption is simply a law protecting the majority. It oes not say that every man shall go to church, but that every man who desires to go shall have at opportunity of doing so in peace and quietness Those who flippantly or violently oppose Sunday laws as relics of bigotry, and as despotic in their nature, mistake the whole question. Sunday is not so much a matter of religion as of irreligion, of man's consciousness of his own failings and of his honest desire to be rid of them. Such is the day, regarded not merely from a religious but a rational point of view. We are not surprised, therefore, to find the most distinguished public men of the Republic recognizing the common sense as well as the necessity of the Sabbath, which perhaps was never more entirely implanted in the heart of society than it now is.

The operation of Bismarck's tyrannical press laws is freshly illustrated by the experience of Herr Fusangel, Editor of the Neue Bayerische Volksblatt, who has just suffered two months' imprisonment in a fortress for printing an article co ernment in moderate terms, and who is now publishing a series of articles on his life in jail He was first confined in a cell without ventilation, dimly lighted by a heavily grated window. His bed was a straw-sack covered with two woollen blankets. Neither sheets nor pillows were furnished him. There was a stove in the cell, which was heated now and then for the purpose of suffocating him, he thought. Much of the time he had no fire, and then he nearly froze to death. His food was soup and chunks of meat, which he had to eat without knife or fork. Books and writing materials were denied him. After a time the jail dector saw that the poor journalist was likely to die under this treatment, and had him removed to the hospital, where his food was better and he was allowed to read and write. There he was told by the authorities that if his "paper published anything objectionable to the Government during his imprisonment ne would be sent back to his old quarters. Unfortunately for him, in spite of the orders he had given his assistants, an article did appear which arouse official anger, and he was returned to the cell, his books and writing materials were taken from him. and also his clean linen and his toilet articles. Herr Fusangel protests against this treatment in the name of humanity, and says that when he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment he was not sentenced to be tortured by cold and coal-smoke, and by a wretched bed and unfit nourishment, no to be persecuted intellectually by being deprived of the means for employing his time in reading and writing.

No doubt the prejudice of the white against the olored race in the United States, has been of painfully gigantic proportions, The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting upon the Whittaker case, says: "But West Point, in its feeling toward the colored race, is as Harvard, and Harvard is as that even more con siderable institution-the American public." This is exceedingly unfair, both to Harvard and to the American public. It has been stated, and it has not been denied, that the colored student has no special difficulty in getting along at Harvard. This fact has indeed been made a strong point against the Milibetween two or more persons to commit some tary Academy. It has been argued that if the young gentlemen of Cambridge could endure a sable fellow student, there was no reason why the cadets should be any more particular. Moreover, so far as the American people are concerned, everybody who has carefully watched the matter knows that the general eeling, so long as it was supposed that Whittaker had been grossly outraged, was one of profound indignation. The majority said that if such a crime could not be prevented it would be better that the stitution should be abolished altogether. In fact, there was a degree of disgust at the cruelty with which the colored cadet was supposed to have been treated which is now, in view of the latest developments, rather embarrassing. If it should be de onstrated clearly that Whittaker was the cunning contriver of the "outrage," it will not in the least alter the general conviction that he was not iginally well treated, and that the ostracism to which black cadets have been subjected at West Point must cease. That is the conclusion at which the great body of the American people have arrived and nothing can be more encouraging than the judicial and equitable discrimination with which the citizens of this country have come at last to regard the whole affair.

> The gifted Hoadley is still booming for Tilden He hopes to see the old combination of Filden and Hendricks put in the field again, but would be conteat with the nomination of either Thurman, Field

Payne, Palmer, Randall or Bishop. He says he will take pleasure in complying with the request of the Ohio Democratic Convention, and voting for Thur-Onto Democratic Convention, and voting for Inde-man on the first ballot at Cincinnati, but his first choice is Tilden. As for the Republican Adminis-tration he thinks all of its members, from the President down to Madson Wells, are "conspira-tors" and "criminals." This opinion, coming as it does from the man who upheld Cronin's Elec-toral College of One as a legal and regular organi-zation, is a decided compliment.

The Republicans of Illinois, like those of all the rest of the country, are divided on the thirdterm question. To force the question on the party s to widen the division and invite disaster.

Two more Northern States, Minnesota and Nebraska, come up solid against a third term.

Was ever a "favorite son" considered to be strong or available candidate who didn't have his own State solid behind him?

If Ben Hill were to follow Senator Gordon's example and resign, it would be a good thing for the Senate, the Democratic party, and the State of Georgia.

The Third-Termers are shouting as never before that they are sure of success at Chicago. Nevertheless, they would give a good deal to feel one-half as sure as they pretend to be.

A Western Editor, who "flatters himself that he can draw out information as well as the next man." has been trying his hand on the Sage of Cipher Alley. He reports that he made efforts in every direction, humorous, serious and otherwise, to find out from the "physical wreck" whether or not he intended to run again, but failed utterly each time.
He concludes that the old gentleman is indeed a wreck, but that his head is as sound as ever, and that he is uncommonly sly. Previous testimony does not conflict with this.

Judge Field's boom having received a distinct impetus from Virginia, it is in order for Mr. Tilden to cause to be republished once more the dreadful fact that the Judge once received an invitation to din-

Not a single Northern State is to-day, even by a najority of its Republican voters, in favor of a third term, except Illinois, In Illinois, after a campaign of tremendous energy, and after the most strenuous appeals to hold it for Grant because it was his own State, the majority for a third term is only 79 in a convention of 697 members. In view of these indisputable facts, how can any man have the assurance to advocate the nomination of General Grant as the "strongest candidate of his party"?

The amateurs in politics who conceived the brilliant notion of defeating a third term by consolidating upon men who are "first, last and all the time" in favor of a third term, seem to be discouraged by the disastrous result of their various experiments. It is something of a calamity to them, but the general effect upon political parties and candidates will be imperceptible. They never had a chance of anything but failure.

Keep it in mind that the next Republican candilate for the Presidency will not be nominated till the Chicago Convention meets on June 2. Keep it in mind, also, that the Republican party has had too much experience to make the mistake of nom-inating a man whom it cannot be sure of electing.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morrill and his wife intend to spend the ummer in Europe.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe's orange grove in Florida is said to have yielded \$2,000 to the acre last year.

What General Grant will do for his billiard room at the White House is a pleasant question somewhat unnecessarily discussed by The Washington Star. Mr. Hepworth is solemnly reported to have dined

-twice-with the Duke of Edinburgh, when the latter was giving his personal attention to the un-loading of the Constellation's stores. Ex-Governor Jewell has been chosen as Presi-

dent of the new Connecticut Telephone Company, which will conduct the telephone business through out the State of Wooden Nutmegs. Governor Everett is said to be the man who first

suggested, in 1837, the erection of a statue to mmemorate the voyages of the Norsemen to this country. He gave a lecture on this subject before the Massachusetts Historical Society. The oldest ex-State Senator now living is the

Hon, Alvin Bronson, of Oswego. He is a well and hearty man, walking down town nearly every day, and having a prospect of continued health for several years to come as good, apparently, as that of the younger men about him. He entered the New-York Senate in January, 1823, and served altogether eight years. It is not easy to realize that Mr. Bronson was fourteen years old when Washington retired from office, and that he voted for Jef-

A gavel beautifully made of 110 pieces of hickory wood has been presented to Mr. S. J. Randall by an ingenious Georgian mechanic. The donor mentioned that he believed Mr. Randall " to be a true type of 'Old Hickory';" and Mr. Randall, in a letter of thanks, said that he could not overlook the fact that the gavel was "the handicraft of one who cherishes the memory and principles of Old Hickory, whose patriotism and statesmanship I have ever held in deep veneration."

The Channing memorial church at Newport is to be built of the rose-colored granite taken from the quarry of Judge McCardy in Lyme, Conn. "Dr. Channing," says The New-London Telegraph, "was in some sense a New-London boy. He passed his early years here in the family of his uncle, the Rev. Henry Channing, by whom he was fitted for college. He was through life very grateful to them for their kindness, and was especially attached to his aunt, Sally McCurdy Channing. It was her money which went to his education. She was one of several sisters, exceedingly beautiful, and, for that day, rich. One of them married the celebrated or several sisters, exceedingly beautiful, and, for that day, rich. One of them married the celebrated Dr. Strong, of Hartford, and another was mother of Mrs. Commodore Hull. A fourth, who married in New-York, lost her travelling carriage when this city was burned by Arnold."

LONDON, May 20 .- Herbert Reeves, son of Sims Reeves, the English tenor, will make his debut at a concert in St. James's Hall on June 12.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES

Mr. Daly will play his company at the Boston Theatre, on the 24th of June, in "An Arabian Night."

Mr. Harry Beckett's benefit will take place on June 1, at the Madison Square Theatre, and will be managed by Mr. Mackaye. Mr. Sothern and Mr. McCullough contemplate a brief trip to England, sailing hence in the Britannic on the 5th of June.

Mile. Angele takes a benefit to-night at the Academy of Music, when the comic opera of "La Camargo" will be produced for the first time here. Mr. Beckett's benefit will take place at Wallack's Theatre, and not, as stated at first, in the Madison Square, June 1.

Booth's Theatre will be illuminated on Saturday evening in honor of the close of Miss Netlson's engagement. The last performance of "Cymbeline"

"Ten Nights in a Barroom" was presented last night at the Aquarium, in the place of "Abijan," who seems to have been precipitately gathered to

It will be remembered that the Opera of Boccaccio," now current at the Union Square Theatre, was brought out in this city, on April 28, in the German language. Mr. Lawrence Barrett has a new drams, entitled Pendragon," written by Mr. W. W. Young, and

founded on one of the legends of King Arthur. This will be produced by Mr. Barrett, in Chicago, on September 27. Mr. Floyd's benefit is to occur at Wallack's Theatre, on May 31—the last day of the regular dramatic senson. One feature in the programme will be an

act of "Othello"—wit Edwin Booth as *Iago*. Through a mistake made by Mr. John Hollingshead, manager of the Gaiety Theatre, London, portraits of Mr. Florence, as the Hon. Bardwell Slote, have already been extensively exhibited in that city as the likeness of Mr. Raymond in Colonel Sellers.

Othelio"-with McCullough as Othello, and

It is purposed to present Pantomime at Wallack's Theatre, during the Summer season, Mr. E. M. Holland, late of Wallack's Theatre, who is acting in "The Danites," at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, appears to have been received there with somewhat unusual kindness. The Pall Mall Gazette speaks of his performance of The Judge, as "gro-tesque and amusing," while The London Figure says

that "he proved himself a rich and skilful come

Mr. H. J. Sargent has made an engagement with the managers of the Bijou Opera House, where he will begin operations next season, on the 13th of October. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe has written an exceedingly light and droll comedy, and this will be brought forward under Mr. Sargent's direction. The same manager will conduct, next season, the professional business of Madame Modjeska, who returns to this country; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Knight also come back from Europe, and Miss Adele

GENERAL NOTES.

During a thunderstorm at Lille a fortnight ago, a man who had been working at the foundations of the new Faculty of Medicine was mounting a ladder with his tools on his back, to reach some place of shelter, he was struck down senseless, and was removed partyzed to the hospital. His arms and legs were found oe in a lifeless condition, and he was severely burned about the body and sides. His boots and clothes had been singed off in places. One of his comrades, who was standing near him at the time of the accident, felt a shock, and discovered that his hair had been singed, but he escaped all other injury.

A thirty hours' swim was undertaken by a young lady in England a fortnight ago. Before entering the water, Miss Beckwith invited several ladies into her dressing-room to see that she had no assistan the way of concealed floating supports. She swam in the whale tank, which was surrounded by sp who frequently applauded occasional displays of ornamental swimming. She continued gliding easily along the forty feet of water in the tank, varying the breast swimming by occasional changes to the side and back and by easy floating. She took coffee and beef tea from a floating table. During the night she amused herself by sloging and reading, the latter process being secom-plished by floating on her back, and holding the book in both bands.

A matron recently walked from Gunnison to Leadville to solicit legal advice. She said that her hubband was a good, moral man, and that she had nothing under the sun against him further than that he had refused point blank to live with his true and lawful wife any more, and was paying attentions to a mean, nasty, detestable, cross-cyed, hook-nosed, double-jawed, forkedtongued, red-haired, sour-faced, low-browed, white-liv ered, consumptive, six-toed, crooked-legged, humped-backed, crippled, subdued woman from Saguache. backed, crippled, subdued woman from Saguache.
"Now. Mr. Lawyer, I've come across to learn what I'm
to do about it." "Why, I wouldn't stand it." "I
wont." "Indeed, I wouldn't." "Don't you think it's a
shame i" "Certainly it is." "But what am I to do i"
"Why, have him arrested and locked up." "What
have my husband jailed! No, sir! I'd never do anything of the sort. He is a kind, true man, and all I want
to do is to fix up things so that I can marry somebody
clse."

The recent attempt to blow up the Casino at Monte Carlo is vividly described by a lady who was present. She says : "I was sitting in the salle de musique tranquilly listening to Schubert's 'Ave Maria,' played as few orchestras save Monte Carlo's could play it, when the audience was startled out of its placid enjoyment by a tremendous boom. Men started from their seats, women turned pale beneath their rouge, and there was a general flight. The mystery was soon solved. A small gunpowder plot had been hatched by some miscreants. with the purpose of taking advantage of the confusion o pocket all the loose coin that might be on the tables at the time. I went into the room as fast as I could. A number of women were sprawling in hysteries; a few others had really fainted, and looked ghastly through their powder; chairs were overturned, metal was bent into contortions, and mirrors were in fragments; there were bleeding crouplers carrying away the bank in het haste; Frenchwenen gesticulating and screaming; and Englishwomen pale and excited. Altogother I never saw a scene to compare with it in bustle, terror, and confusion even on the stage."

Kite-flying is an expensive recreation in Bodle. A saloon keeper of that mining centre recently made a kite of a \$500 plate glass, 6x10 barroom mirror tying to it a string of demijohns and brown jugs for a tail. The novel kite went up with a rush and, reflecting the rays of the sun, dazzled the eyes of all who beheld it. Its focus extended as far as Mammoth, where a hay stack was set on fire by concentration of the sun's rays. The inhabitants of the latter place were greatly slarmed at the singular object in the heavens, one correspondent comparing it to "a ball of condensed lightning." tunately the saloon keeper's stock of jugs and demijohns unately the saloon keeper's stock of jugs and demijohns was not large enough to supply the necessary counterpoise to the heavy mirror, and after ascending to a great height with amazing rapidity, it s...donly turned and fell with a crash to the earth, breaking into a thousand fragments. The whistling of the wind in the jugs and demijohns made a peculiar sort of music, the stone jugs supplying the bass and the glass demijohns the treble, it happened that they were all in accord, and a fine harmony was the result.

Highland Mining Camp in Colorado, has been thrown into great excitement by the arrival of a "genuine female woman," the first that ever brought civilization to the town. Travel had roughened her complexion, but she was a lovely vision none the less, and with twenty. five pounds of flour on her shoulder, followed her husband, who carried an infant in his arms and a pack of goods on his back. The miners at once called a meeting in honor of the acquisition of a real family, and told the wife to choose the block in town she like it should be hers even if buildings were already erected on it. When another woman arrives the local newspaper may be enriched with such items as this, from The Gold Hill News: "A day or two ago we told of a hand to hand, eye to eye, tongue to tongue and hatchet to ax conflict between the Kinderrarten schoolmistress and her landlady, in which the contest for possession of the school room was supplemented by a more persistent one for the last word. To-day the landlady is ahead. She has posted the following beside the battered and broken door and window: 'This is the work of hineryette swarts the chool Marm.'"

PUBLIC OPINION.

John Sherman's chances grow better every day. If Massachusetts would join hands with Oide and work for him from the start his success would - be well-nigh assured.—[Boston Transcript (Rop.) We have not wavered in the belief that Mr.

Bayard is the strongest candidate that the Democracy can nominate; stronger than Field or Hancock, or Eng-lish of Indiana, or Seymour or Palmer.—[Charleston News and Courier (Dem.) It is unquestionable that some permanent and equitable method of counting the electoral vote and determining the result oaght to be devised and adopted before the close of the present session of Congress.—[Troy Times (Rep.)

BLAINE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

From The San Francisco Bulletin (Ind. Rep.)

All the Pacific States have instructed strongly for Biaine. Oregon was the first to lead off, California followed, and now Nevada brings up the rear. The Conventions in the three States were practically unanimous. There is no allegation that there are any Grant men suppressed by the unit rule in any of them. There was only one delegate opposed to Blaine as the Oregon Convention. If there were supporters of any other candidate in our Convention they did not show their hands. A like state of facts was observable in the Nevada Convention. There is in the three States a clear gain of twelve votes for Blaine. Last time he had the six votes frem Oregon, six or California's twelve, but none from Nevada. Now he has the whole twenty-four, first, last and all the time. Arizona and Utah likewise go for him. The chances are that Washington Territory has a like preference.

THE ISSUE WHICH GRANT SAYS IS SETTIED.

From The Boston Evening Traveller (Grant Eep.)

However much of doubt may hedge the choice of the Republican candidate, there is no uncertainty as to the issue which he will represent. Republicans must settle upon the man, but the issue has been extended for them. The Democratic party has preferred to challenge Republicans once more, and we doubt not not not least time, to try conclusions on the old sectional issues that were involved in the war, or grew directly out of it. The world's lost causes die hard. They are ever seeking for courts of appeal and pleading at the bar of posterity for new trials with a change of venue. The Solid South is asking for its vindication to-day. It has made up the issue, and arranged the hearing before the people, with that manifest and unconcealed purpose. The issue is not such as the North would have sought. Norther ist one that the North can evade. It is an hour that the Solid South has prepared. A Solid North must find the man for the hour.

bour that the Solid South has prepared. A Solid North must find the man for the hour.

KNOWN ANTI-GRANT MEN IN THE PENNSYLFrom The West Chester (Penn. Village Record (Rep.)
We reprint below the list of sixteen delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention, increased by the addition of one name—that of O. D. Kinney, of the Bradford District—making seventeen in al, who will not vote for General Grant on the first ballot. We make this as only a partial list. We shall add other names upon evidence that there is reason for so doing: James McManes, Philadelphia, Ist District; William S. Jouglass, Philadelphia, Ist District; William S. Leeds, Philadelphia, Ist District; William R. Leeds, Philadelphia, Ist District; William R. Leeds, Philadelphia, Ist District; William B. Waddeli, Chester, Vith District; Amos Gartade, Delaware, Vith District; Caleb N. Taylor, Bucks, Vith District; Datiel O. Hinter, Monigomery, Vith District; Datiel O. Hinter, Monigomery, Vith District; John Hays, Cumberland, KIXth District; Thomas Robinson, Busier, XXVith District; John Hays, Cumberland, KIXth District; Thomas Robinson, Busier, XXVith District; John Hays, Cumberland, KIXth District; Thomas Robinson, Busier, XXVith District, John Kays, Cumberland, KIXth District; Thomas Robinson, Busier, XXVith District, William R. Reed, Erie, XXVIIth District; Harrison Allen, Warren, XXVIth District. The following letter from a gentleman of birth standing, who was a delegate to the State Convention in Fobruary from the Cilnton District, explains this addition. In a personal letter he says: "Ittilok you can add the name of O. D. Kinney, of the Bradford District, to your anti-Grant delegates. I saw him a few days ago, and he assured me he would under no circumstances vote for Grant." This seems to be conclusive. If Mr. Kinney will, under no circumstances vote for Grant, then his name belongs to the list. The roll numbers seventeen. This leaves, however, forty-one delegates who are counted as intending to voic against the Republican sentiment of t